TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1898.

Adoptisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, topued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-ine before 6 o'clock.

Hands Off Brazil!

The threats of the foreign naval commandera before Rio de Janeiro to interfere in the civil war had better not be carried out. It is our business to protest against their interference, whether it be in the interest of the lawful President, PRIXOTO, or of the rebel Admiral, MELLO. We are not willing that there shall be European interference in the affairs of any American country or government. We were once or twice in danger of foreign interference during our own civil war; but, luckily for all parties, and especially for the threatening party, it was never attempted.

The Brazilians must be let alone in their civil war. They have as good a right to settle their own quarrel as we had to settle ours.

There has been some talk about a purpose on the part of certain European powers to out an Emperor over Brazil. Such a thing had better not be attempted. We would not like to see the attempt made.

There are great foreign naval fleets in the harbor of Rio. They are British, German, French, Italian, and Portuguese. In their name, most insolent messages have been sent to President PEIXOTO, and menace have been made against his Government. The latest news is that they propose to land forces for the preservation of order and the protection of the subjects of the countries to which they belong. Suppose these powers had given notice that they would land forces in New York, under any such pretext, during our war!

Let the European naval commanders in Brazilian waters demean themselves with prudence.

Hands off Brazil! America for Americans!

The Senate.

In a speech before the Reform Club in Boston, on Saturday evening, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts is reported as expressing this opinion concerning the United States Senate:

"I know very well the character of the Senate of the United States, and I am perfectly free to may here to night what I said a year and a half ago in addressing the young men of Harvard College in Sanders The atre that the Senate of the United States, as at pres constituted, and with its methods of procedure

A remark so unphilosophical, so hasty, and so sweeping, is not creditable to the Hon. JOHN E. RUSSELL. It sounds more like the rant from the platform of a Socialists' meeting-place than like the deliberate utterance of a chosen representative of the party charged with the preservation of the system of government, which the founders of this republic devised and established.

Does not the Hon. JOHN E. RUSSELL know that, instead of being the great menace to the institutions of our country, the Senate of the United States, as at present constituted and with its methods of procedure, is itself one of the institutions of our country, and one of the strongest safeguards against the destruction of the system of which it is an integral part?

Mr. RUSSELL is a Democrat. Does he think that the Senate of the United States served this country well or ill when the circumstance that it is constituted as at present, and that its methods of procedure are precisely what they are, prevented the assage of the Force bill in the Fifty-first Congress? It seems to us that on that occasion the Senate proved itself a bulwark rather than a menace; the only effective bulwark against the greatest peril that has menaced the institutions of this country in the last twenty-five years.

Has the Hon. JOHN E. RUSSELL so imperfect a comprehension of the consummately efficient scheme of check and balance which constitutes the chief feature of the best system of government ever devised by human wisdom, that he regards the Senate's occasional resistance to the immediate pressure of public opinion as a misfortune and a menace?

If so, instead of attempting to instruct the students of Harvard in the philosophy of American institutions, the Hon, John E. RUSSELL should sit at their feet, and learn the fundamental principles which any of those young gentlemen can teach him.

Getting Ready.

This is nomination week in New York. On Thursday night local nominations will be made in the annexed district; on Friday the ten Judicial district conventions will be held in the ten districts in each of which a Civil Judge is to be chosen; on Saturday Senatorial nominations will be made in the nine city districts, and in each of them five Constitutional Convention delegates will se nominated by the same convention at the same time. On Monday next a Commissioner of Street Improvements will be nominated in the annexed district, and on Tuesday, one week from to-day, the County Convention will be held to nominate candidates for District Attorney, Sheriff, Comptroller, Surrogate, Coroners, and Judges. Assembly conventions will follow; there are no Alderman's conventions this year.

In speaking of nominations we refer, of course, to the nominations to be made by the Democratic organization of Tammany Hall, for all other nominations in New York city this year, high or low, county or district, executive, legislative, or judicial, made by other organizations, are merely perfunctory. It is a form of public service. very desirable under our form of government, and necessary under our election laws, but of no great account, when it is considered that the votes necessary to elect any of the candidates put up in opposition to the Democratic nominees of Tammany are lacking for such purpose. A Tammany Hali nomination to elective office in New York is equivalent to election this year; but that fact furnishes no good reason why our Republican, Prohibition, Socialistic, City Club, People's Party, Anti-Masonic, or Citizens' Reform friends should not make nominations on their own account, and prosecute for their candidates an energetic

and judicious educational canvass. The supremacy, the virtual invincibility. of the Democracy in New York is due primarily and chiefly to the satisfactory administration of public affairs given by its representatives in public office. That is their chief claim to continued public confidence. A second reason is found in the demoralized and dilapidated condition of the so-called Republican machine in New York city, and a third in the literal fulfilment by Mr. CLEVELAND of the terms and conditions of his Victoria Hotel compact. The political domination of Tammany Hall pereabouts was not to be interfered with or challenged; no Federal nomina-

countenance or encouragement of a material character was to be given to those malcontents who sought to divide and harass the local Democracy under pretence of being the next friends of Mr. CLEVE-LAND. It was arranged that they should be repudiated, or, as they now express it. "thrown overboard," and nothing was to be done contrary to the stipulation fixed by DON MANUEL DICKINSON that "Tammany

should have the local offices." The wholesome political effects of this agreement, so creditable to the statesmanlike foresight of Mr. SHEEHAN, Mr. CROKER. and Mr. MURPHY (since elected United States Senator), are seen in the present condition of affairs, so reassuring to all Democrats. The loyalty and fidelity of the national Administration in soberly and sedately keeping the Victoria Hotel pledges, is worthy of all praise, contemplating the good results of it, especially at this time when some weak-kneed and backsliding Democrats are for evading the most solemn and binding of party obligations.

Victory awaits the Democratic nominees of Tammany Hall all along the line in New York city this year. Honor to whom honor is due, and while rendering it let every Democrat recall that to-day (Tuesday) is the first day of registry, that the enrollment lists are open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M .. that one year's residence in the State, four months' in the city, and thirty days' in the election district, is a prerequisite of suffrage; and that it is not desirable to put off until Oct. 18 a patriotic duty which can be better performed on Tuesday, Oct. 10, between the hours above named.

An Appeal.

Four thousand persons in the storm-swept parishes of Louisiana are dependent on charity for food, clothing, and shelter. A large proportion of the two thousand who lost their lives in the awful storm of last week, were kindred or friends of the surviving sufferers; and the sorrow of the living is made greater by the fact that hundreds of the dead cannot have decent burial unless assistance is given quickly.

The people of the Southwest are coming to the aid of the destitute, but more help is needed. Mrs. E. J. NICHOLSON, owner of the Picamus of New Orleans, asks THE SUN to appeal to the charitable in behalf of the sufferers, and we hasten to comply with the request.

Contributions sent to the care of the Picavune or of the Times-Democrat will be gladly received and turned over to those having the relief work in hand.

An Insult to the Democracy.

Our able contemporary, the Tribune, has the assurance to say that the Democratic pledge to destroy protection "as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." "was itself a fraud," that "the platform was intended to deceive," and that the Democratic party has no intention of fulfilling its solemn promise to the people. Accordingly. the Tribune declares that "what the Democrats ought to do is to admit that their declarations and pledges were such as ought not to be carried into effect, and particularly that it would be madness to do so with industries prostrated as they are now.'

This is immoral advice, and as such it is not creditable to the Tribune. Moreover, the effrontery which proffers it is insulting to the party of the majority of the American people, the party which is now in control of the Federal Government because of the pledge to the people which the Tribune advises it to violate.

The assumption that the Democratic party is without principle is the more outrageous because the Democracy went before the people last year with the boldest and sourcest declaration of principle which has ever been made by a political party in the United States touching a grave question of political and economical dispute. It did not parley with the protectionists, but invited them out into the open field for a square fight. "We declare it," said the Chicago platform, "to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." It did not go into any paltry argument as to the degree of protection to be afforded, whether it should be direct or incidental, but boldly denounced all protection "as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." It pledged itself neither to the theory of free trade nor to the theory of protection. It took the ground that constitutionally the Federal Government has nothing to do with either, and that its sole rightful power is "to impose and collect tariff duties for the purpose of

revenue only." This declaration of fundamental principle was made so clearly that the simplest intelligence could understand it. No one among the majority of the people voting for the Democratic party at the last election could have had any doubt as to it. Instead of being "intended to deceive," as the Tribune asserts, it was put in a form of words which made equivocation impossible. It left no chance for deceit. It absolutely and intentionally committed the Democratic party. It bound the party to a "fundamental principle" and not to a mere policy which unforeseen conditions, such as the Tribune refers to, might affect in its

immediate application. This declaration of principle, too, was not made inconsiderately. Nor was it made by the merely routine acceptance of the result of the compromises of a committee room. It was the spontaneous expression of the convictions of nearly two-thirds of the Convention, as declared in a vote on the question independently. The tariff plank reported by the committee might have been open to the charge of equivocation on the part of the protectionist enemy. For that very reason the Convention rejected it, and substituted a square declaration of principle as to which there could be no possibility of doubt, and from which there could be no escape. The representatives of the Democracy were determined that the party should go squarely before the people on this question, so that neither treachery within nor enmity without would have any chance to betray or misrepresent its principle. Never was there a bolder or an honester convention of a political party.

The Tribune, therefore, has no sort of justification for saying that a platform was "intended to deceive." when it was so framed as to make deceit impossible, and to commit the party unequivocally to the principle that protection is unconstitutional robbery and that no tariff is constitutional which is imposed and collected for any other purpose than the raising of revenue.

The Democratic party is planted on a great principle which is not affected by the contingency of "industries prostrated as they are now," to use the language of the Tribune. Its duty is to lift them from prostions distasteful or repugnant to its lead- tration by the application of that principle, ers were to be made in Washington; no | not to sacrifice the principle and betray

the people because of temporary conditions. conditions, moreover, with which the tariff has nothing to do.

The Democratic party is in power to de stroy protection absolutely, as unconstitutional and as a system of robbery.

New Mexico and Arizona.

The Governors of the two Southwestern Territories have made their annual reports to the Department of the Interior. Both scknowledge great losses in two leading industries of that region, silver mining and stock raising. Governor THORNTON says that many silver and lead mines have been closed in New Mexico, while Governor Hughes makes the striking statement that the year's output of the Arizona silver mines was less than \$300,000, against \$6,278,-895 in 1891. The shrinkage in the price of silver and the stringency of the money market account for this change.

As to the range stock, that suffered " loss of from 60 to 80 per cent." in Arizona, owing to a drought lasting at least two years, while in New Mexico a like disaster has been endured, the recent rains there being the first of any abundance that had been known for four or five years.

With these severe drawbacks the Governors, nevertheless, write hopefully. Governor Hughes finds that the wreck of silver mining has stimulated a search for gold in Arizona, which has had gratifying results, while the long drought gave an impetus to water storage projects. Governor THORNTON takes comfort in the growth of the sugar beet industry, and the demand by the tanners for canaigre, a species of sour dock, the root of which yields a great quantity of tannic acid.

Both Territories, also, have made surprising advances in agriculture and horticulture, considering that they are in the arid belt and have as yet so little artificial irrigation. In southern Arisona are found oranges, lemons, limes, figs, pomegranates, dates, olives, and grapes, which mature early, while further north are peaches, apricots, and other fruits. Wheat, corn, and wild hemp are abundant in that region, and whoever has noticed the displays of these Territories in the Agricultural building of the Chicago Fair must have been struck with their fine specimens of grain and alfalfa. Sugar cane, sorghum, and other products add to the variety of useful growths.

But the greatest gain of the year to New Mexico is, perhaps, the adjustment of her land titles through the Court of Private Claims established by the last Congress The doubtful and insecure tenure of real estate has been one of the chief drawbacks to the prosperity of this Territory for more than forty years, and the only effectual remedy ever applied to the evil is the creation of this new Court of Claims. So fruitful also, has been its work that judgment upon the titles to no less than 1,559,875 acres had been rendered at the date of Governor THORNTON'S report, so that the entire

task will probably soon be completed. As might have been expected, these Southwestern Territories are anxious to be admitted into the Union of States. Governor HUGHES pleads the cause of Arizona and Mr. MARGUS A. SMITH, her delegate in Congress, has prepared a report on the same subject. Delegate SMITH sets in imposing array Arizona's "mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal, inexhaustible in extent; lakes of salt, springs of petroleum, and forests of pine, cedar, spruce, juniper, ash, and oak." He praises her school system, which, he says, has been made what it is by a school tax heavier than any other people bear. He is credited with declaring that there are more than 100,000 people in the Territory, with \$30,000,000 of taxable property. But in such figures enthusiasm gets the better of arithmetic, since Governor Hughes puts the population at only 65,000, and the assessed valuation for 1893 at \$28,486. 183 the total bonded debt of the Territory being a little less than \$3,000,-000. In these respects New Mexico has a still greater claim to admission, since more than three years ago the Government census gave her 153,076 inhabitants, while Governor Thornton puts her assessed valuation at \$41,602,198, with the indebtedness at \$911 719 and \$191 000 cash in the treasury.

But the population, resources, and finances even of New Mexico may not avail to bring her into the Union, and still less effective would be those of Arizona. It was a most unjust discrimination that admitted Idaho and Wyoming and kept out New Mexico, which had more population in 1890 than both combined. But the reaction against rotten borough States is strong. and New Mexico is likely to suffer from it: while Arizona, with less than half her neighbor's population, has hardly a chance of admission at the present time.

What, then, shall these Territories do The answer is that they should unite and come in as a single State. They came into the domain of the Government together, as a common tract, and were only separated in 1863. Perhaps had that law of 1863 never been enacted, they might be in the Union to-day. Indeed in the Forty-third Congress an act for admitting New Mexico passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 11, and the House by a vote of 160 to 54, but yet failed through a disagreement of the two bodies upon details. Since that time neither of these Southwestern Territories has come so near admission, and New Mexico had not, in the census of 1890, inhabitants enough, without the addition of Arizona, to equal the Congress Representative apportionment founded on that census.

But if Arizona rejoins New Mexico, the objections against their admission may disappear. The great State thus formed would make a magnificent start in population and resources. The objection may suggest itself that their combined areas, exceeding 235,000 square miles, would make too extensive and unwieldy a State. But Texas is larger; besides, should the population greatly increase, a division into two States could hereafter be effected. Meanwhile, admission to the Union would be secured without the reproach justly cast upon such States as Nevada. Let the people of the Southwest think over this mode of gratifying their aspirations.

Still the Vigilant! And as circumstances arise to test the Vigilant and Valkyrie so that all must see their decisiveness, it is safe to say that it will always be the Vigil-

ant, at every point, blow shead, abeam, or astern, low or high. We felicitate the victor and salute the

vanguished. It is the most generous and humane spirit that the people of New Orleans have displayed toward the sufferers by the destructive tempest of last week. There has been no lack of personal service, while the contribution of money and provisions has been great. The churches and the theatres have striven to surpass each other in good deeds; the commer cial exchanges and the marketmen, the Italian fruit sellers and the charitable women, the Red Cross Society and the labor unions, the sporting clubs and the political organizations have all been moved by a common sympathy and have united in the work of relief. Their

conduct has commanded the admiration of the whole country. Honor to the liberal-souled

New Orleans has called for assistance from other cities. It is gratifying to know that this call has not been left unheeded by the city of

In an attempt to excuse the sandalous circumstances of Vas Alex's nomination Vas Sax saked the following question: "Will MY WHILLAW Esta Fish or Mr. Lavi P. Monros conscientionsly inform the public the amount of their respective monthly the to the cancel of the control of the respective their appointments as Minister to France I'—Chicago Fribuss.

There are two bad misstatements in this paragraph: 1. It was not THE SUN, but a correspondent using our columns, that asked of Mr. REID and Mr. MORTON what the Chicag Tribune goes on to call "this instanting question." 2. THE SUN has not attempted "to excuse the scandalous circumstances of Van ALEN's nomination." We regard the nomination as scandalous, and have advised the President to withdraw it. The Chicago Tribune should attend a few of the lectures of the Hon. ELI PERRINS, the great American truthteller.

No more satisfactory race for the cup than that sailed yesterday has been known since the America's victory made the silver piece the trophy of the queen racht of the world. That is to say, of course, none more satisfactory to the Yankee nation has been sailed. The racers, on meeting at Sandy Hook Lightship, found a smooth sea and a growing breeze awaiting them. They got away, chain plate to chain plate, so to speak,

and without mishap.

The course over which they had to sail was as nearly as possible dead into the eye of the wind. The length of each side was ten miles. The racers therefore had a beat to windward. s broad reach, and a close reach in covering the course. To the delight of every patriot who saw the race, the Vigilant gained on every point of wind, and came in winner after every allowance had been made, by ten minutes and

It is safe to say that there is but one more race of the series to sail.

A compromise upon the Silver Repeal bill would start a war against the Senate as a branch of government representing the rule of the minority, and would intensify and harven the contempt which the public now entertains for that body. This teeling would probably lead to a change in our form of government.—Even.og Post.

Oh, we guess not.

As we said, the Vigilant and her owners, her officers, her crew, and her designer, are individually and collectively all right. It is possible, barely, that the sloop with the America's cup on board is not yet clear of the shoals. "Strange things do be and happen at sea." as the old sailor said when he slit open a shark and found a poodle dog in its stomach; but the Valkyrie has a less chance of capturing the cup than a shark in mid-ocean has of dining on poodle dog.

The State Governments of Mississippi and Louisiana are dishonoring their names by permitting organized gangs of incendiaries to terrorize the community. The cotton-gin burners, who are pledged to burn every gin from which cotton is sold for less than ten cents a pound, and who have destroyed many within the past month, have latterly brought ginning to an end in the chief cottonproducing counties of both of the States. Where are the State Governments, the courts, that property is thus left unprotected, and that and pirates are thus permitted to carry on their ravages without interference, even though people are killed for ignoring their orders? The news of their misdeeds, which we have received since the cotton planters of the two States began to gather their crops last month, has been astounding; but more astounding still is the impotence of the lawful authorities. We have not heard of any attempt to put a stop to the incendiarism, and have not heard of the punishment of any one of the incendiaries. In Louisiana the intimidated planters have asked Legislature for their protection; but the thing enforcement of the laws already in existence. It is hard to understand why the laws are no enforced, and why the gin burners are allowed to destroy and kill at their pleasure.

The notion that the price of cotton can be raised by withholding the product of two States from the market is egregious folly. The gin burners have had their way for weeks, but there has not been any sign that the price of the staple will reach ten cents a pound, or that it can be at all advanced by means of arson and murder.

The State Governments of Mississippi and Louisiana are encouraging anarchy by their failure to exterminate the White Capa

Our London correspondent has sent us an account, which we printed on Sunday, of the deeds of an adventuress and blackmailer who has been driven out of England, and who, as he said, recently left there for the United States. We do not know whether she has yet landed here, but, if she has not, she ought certainly to be subjected to an inspection at Ellis Island. If she has landed, she will doubtless receive the attention of the police. The deeds of which she has been guilty in England and France, as described by our correspondent, are sufficient to debar her from the United States. We have laws that are directly applicable to her case; and they are not the less applicable because of her wealth. There is not room for such a woman in New York.

VIGILANT-VALKYRIE.

A Grateful Scotch Editor Expresses His Sentiments After Sharing in The Sun's News, GLASCOW, Oct. R.-To THE SUN New York: Thanks creation. Result received seven minutes from Marvelious. Please continue. Immense excitement. CITIZEN.

Our esteemed Scottish contemporary, the Glasgow Cilizen, appears to have done very well, but not so well as the Pall Mall Gazette. which received the result of Saturday's race in one minute and forty seconds after the Viellant crossed the line. The Pall Mall is printing reports of the yacht races after a fashion never before attempted by an English newspaper. Instead of contenting itself, as its London contemporaries do, with ten-word bulletins, it has one, two, or three columns a day sent to it by cable from this office.

Senator Binckburn's Position.

Standing with reluctant feet. Where the gold and silver meet, Joseph Blackburn, U. S. S., Rises proudly to confess That to save his life he can't Eny we shall or say we shan't Have good money. Therefore, hence, Joseph climbs upon the fences And he waits there, day by day, For the cat to jump some way; Some may cavil, some may swear. Joe, the suave and debonair, Seeks to hide, by trick of jaw, Lack of sand inside his craw; Still Joe thinks that he stands pat On the whereness of his at; Only to the envious mind Is it straidling of the blind. Which perhaps, in times like these, For a man who strives to please. Isn't half had, don't you know. have to those who're not for Joe, it is statecraft! Machiave! Never showed up quite so well; And they say that Macknew how Beat to milk the public cow So's to fit his empty pail While one party, at her tail, Pulled and bauled, and at her head Tother dragged. It may be said. Never did true diplomat Designate where he was at; Hence when Joseph, from the fence. Pours out floods of stoquence, Let us listen, sout-entranced, To the arguments advanced, Knowing that, although we soar Into realms of words galore, At the final end of it
Joe'll be back again, to wit;
Standing with reluctant feet
Where the gold and sliver most.
ERREPORTAR. AGAINST A CONSTITUTIONAL TARIFF. Democrate Who Want to Keep on Robbing Robbing Up Against on Honest Revision,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-Georgia and South Carolina demand protection for rice, the principal product, after cotton, of those States, though insisting that Alabama must go without it for iron, which is the principal product of that State. Wisconsin and Michigan insist on protection for lumber, which is the source of great wealth to those States, while denying protection to Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama for their great staples. Georgia and South Carolina have always clamored for protection for rice, and usually have got it, though ostensibly in the lead in 1892 for a tariff for revenue only. Wisconsin wheeled into line with them, and Michigan manifested a great disposition to go with her. Senator Vilas and Don M. Dickinson, both great advocates of the Chicago platform, now plead in behalf of lumber for exemption from its operation in the Wilson bill, which is in preparation for revenue only. Those gen tlemen are close to Mr. Cleveland, and it is suspected his alleged packsliding from the proposed Wilson bill is owing not a little to their influence. There is hardly a State, as work progresses on the tariff bill for revenue only, that some Democrat of importance does not put in a plea for protection for some home product. They have not the patrictism and philosophy of Chairman Wilson, who is ready to eacrifice every ton of coal in the bowels of wast Virginia to the approved principle of revenue only in the tariff bill which he is en-gaged in framing.

west Virginia to the approved principle of revenue only in the tariff bill which he is engaged in framing.

Sonators Hoar and Lodge, who represent the great manufacturers of Massachusetts, and, in part, all New England, are experiencing a difficulty in the fact that, while they are helping the Administration to put through the bill repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, the Administration is backing up, not only the tariff for revenue only, but the repeal of the Force laws, which they hold sacred above all else.

These are but samples of the difficulties which lie in the path of men who have set out together, all trying to keep step to the time pitched from the White House, from which direction of late have come sounds of discord, both as to the tariff for revenue only and the repeal of the Force laws, Before discussion on the question of raising revenue for the support of the Government has proceeded far, even if it is not embodied in the forthcoming bill, the proposition for an income tax will make its appearance. Chalriman Wilson is known to be favorable to such a measure, though he may not take the responsibility of proposing it. A considerable number of Senators and Representatives hold that an income tax is the true policy, especially under conditions like the present. It is known that Mr. Cleveland has listened to the suggestion with attention that seemed to signify a degree of favor at least. There are others high in the Administration who regard it with favor. The subject will be kept in the background until the time is appropriate for bringing it forward. It will have support and show strength that may astonish these who have not acquainted themselves with the facts.

AN ARMY BOARD OF REVIEW.

A Tribun at for Repairing Injustice Done by Conets Mortial and Returning Boards. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-Gen. Wheeler of Alaama has renewed in the present Congress an interesting project, which once obtained the endorsement of the House Military Committee, for creating a Board of Review in trials by court martial. The cases to which it is limited are those in which the accused has been dishonorably discharged from the army or in

which a Board has wholly retired an officer. This last is an addition to the former project. This Board of Review would be appointed by the Secretary of War and would consist of three members and a recorder, all officers of the army, and to serve without extra pay, except that a retired officer so appointed would have the active pay of his grade. Whenever the Board should recommend granting in whole or in part the relief sought by the petitioner, the Secretary, if approving its before Congress, with a statement of the action he might think necessary. However, no right to pay or allowances would accrue from an amendment of the records which might be granted in any such instance.

Perhaps the first impulse is to doubt the wisdom of this measure. Its tendency might seem to be to make courts martial less burdened with a sense of their responsibility, or. at all events, less slow to pronounce a sen-

that while most courts martial were no doubt conducted with fairness, yet "the committee has the proof that many cases have arisen where, owing to prejudice or ignorance, injustice has been done. This bill will enable the Government to rectify such wrongs and hardships." Perhaps the soundest argument that could be adduced for the measure is that it supplies to the system of military jurisprudence something resembling the Court of Appeal or other high tribunal familiar in civil law. The tendency nowadays ecems to be to modify in times of peace any arbitrary element in courts martial by which the rights of the accused might suffer injustice, and there is little prejudice against introducing the methods of civil jurisprudence if they will aid in securing equity.

is little prejudice against introducing the methods of civil jurisprudence if they will aid in securing equity.

One objection to the pronosed measure is that there already exists, in every case which it proposes to cover, a reviewing authority. No sentence of dishonorable discharge by a court martial and no retirement of an officer by an examining board can take effect without first being formally approved by higher authority. And even the recommendation of the proposed Board of Review, as will be seen, must itself be approved by the Secretary of War before being referred by him to Congress. The actual result secured is accordingly that of interposing one more court and one more trial between the original tribunal or Board and the final decision of the War Department upon the case. It may therefore be urged that a drawback will be its tendency to prolong litigation and to keep the final result of court martial and retirement proceedings suspended in a way injurious to the army. But that is an objection which applies to any system of appeal designed to secure the accused against injustice.

One feature of the measure which may recommend it to Congress is the possibility of its reducing the number of appeals made to that body for the restoration of dismissed officers. These appeals are so numerous that the examination of the evidence becomes a serious burden. Of course, since the pending bill provides for the submission to Congress of all cases of relief favorably considered by the Board of Review, this task would not wholly be removed. But it would be greatly lessened, and Congress could avail itself of the labors of the Board to abbreviate its own. Still another gain might be the gradual collection of a body of criticisms upon court-martial proceedings which would be of great service in military law.

In This the Clausan-Gael !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I can prove that on Friday night several spiteful and un scrupulous Irishmen went down to hay lidge with a lot of crabs and barnacles and dumped them around the Valkyrie. Owing to the bar-nacles and crabs aftering to the boat, her progress was retarded and she lost the race. Yours truly. D. F. D. Pleasant avenue. New York, Oct. 9, 1893.

How He Would Fix It,

From the Chicago Dully Promas.

The father of the family was acting temporarily and unexpectedly as host to the young man who was waiting for Miss Gorreude to come down. come down.

"I see the tariff question is likely to come up in Congress this session in spite of everything," said the ciderly party, with a praise-worthy effort to put the young man at his ease.

"I yes, sir."
"And there's likely to be some trouble when they come to tea and coffee."
"Yes, sir."
"As to sugara." pursued the father of the family, warming to his subject. I am not so sure. In the case of refined surar, of course, it is not so hard to see what ought to be done. The trouble will come when they take up raw sugars. What is your idea, Mr. Spoonamore, as to raw sugars?" raw sugars?" I think they ought to be cooked," ventured the young man.

The Yacht Sharp's Mother Goose Meledy, Sing a song of cutter boats

Coming here to sail With a crew of Britishers On the weather rail; See 'ein reaching, tacking, and Running with the wind, Oh. Johnnie gets the trophy cupTHE SUPREME COURTS OCTOBER TERM Juntice Bintehford's Benth Announced-No

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The opening day of the October term of the Supreme Court of the United States attracted an unusually large and notable attendance of counsel and visitors The Senatorial contingent within the bar in Juded Measrs, Lindsay of Kentucky, Davis of Minnesota, Hawley of Connecticut, and Palmer of Illinois. The Department of Justice was represented by Attorney-General Olney and Solicitor-General Maxwell. Ex-Senators Edmunds of Vermont and Henderson of Mis souri were present and received a warm re ception from their, fellow attorneys. observed of all observers" was Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General of England, The distinguished visitor was presented to many of the attorneys, and was apparently deeply interested in the proceedings of the court. The lobbies of the court room were crowded with spectators, many of them ladies.

At noon the Chief Justice and Associate Justices entered and took their seats. Justice Harlan occupied his old place at the left of the Chief Justice, which, during his absence in Europe, was filled by the late Justice Blatchford until the adjournment of court in May. Chief Justice Fuller, when the court had been seated, announced the death of Justice Blatchford. He said that no business would be transacted to-day except the admission of new members of the bar, and immediately after that had been completed the court would adjourn until to-morrow noon, that the members might in accordance with immemorial usage, call in a body upon the President and pay their respects. After the court had adjourned, ex-Senator Edmonds announced to members of the bar present, that on Friday morning next, in the Supreme Court chamber, hon Joseph Choate of New York would deliver an address upon the life and services of the late Justice Blatchford.

ford.
The court will begin the call of the docket to-morrow. Among the motions heard will probably be one by the Attorney-General to advance the new Chinese cases on the

docket.

The delay attending the action of the Judiciary Committee in the nomination of Mr. Hornblower of New York to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was prolonged by the non-action of the committee this morning. There was no quorum present, but, had there been, no action would have resulted, as one of the leading Republican members, who was unavoidably absent, had left a request that the Hornblower nomination be laid aside until he could be present. It is said that the Republicans will not oppose confirmation, for the reason that they do not look upon the nominee as a very strong Democrat. For the same reason, coupled with protestations on account of his youth and the allegations that he has never had any judicial experience and but a limited practice, it is said some of the Democrats on the committee will oppose a favorable report. Many letters protesting against the nomination have been received by the committee, while probably as many more have urged speedy and favorable action.

Chief Justice Fuller gave the annual dinner to the members of the Supreme Court at his residence on Massachusetts avenue to-night. There were present as guests Associate Justices Field, Harlan, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and Jackson, ex-Justice Strong, Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary of State Gresham, Solicitor-General Maxwell, Senators Bherman and Morgan, and Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General Olney was out of the city. docket.

The delay attending the action of the Judi-

JOINS THE UNITED PRESS.

The St. Paul News Secures the Best News

St. Paul, Oct. 8.-The St. Paul News, which to-day became a member of the United Press and began to receive the full leased wire report, sava editorially: "To-day the Daily News begins a new era o

existence, and will still more emphatically demonstrate its position as the leading daily of St. Paul. As will be seen from its news columns it is now being supplied with the admirable telegraphic report of the United Press an association which has ever been recognized as one conducted on broad and thoroug principles: which has been noted for its enterprise and famed for its efficiency. Compared with other associations, the United Press is as the hustling newspaper man of to-day to the old-fashioned journalist of anti-bellum times and as the the Daily News to its old-fory competitors. It has the reputation of being up to the times, unhampered by any corporate influence, omnipresont, ublquitous, arguseyed, so that more than ever if the people of St. Faul want the news they must look to the Daily News for it, as this paper is the only one in St. Faul now being supplied with this perfect service.

at all events, less slow to pronounce a sentence of dishonorable discharge, since there would be still another tribunal open to the accused, in which he could seek redress for any injustice done thereby. In the same way it might be feared that ketring Boards would be more apt to remove officers from the active list than they are now, since they would be no longer the final tribunal.

It is a question, however, whether the tendency would really be in that direction. The very knowledge that its action might thus be criticised would naturally induce the court martial or the lictiring loard to be careful lest it should afterward be scored for incorrect judgment or unjustifable severity. Reference has already been made to the fact that the House Military Committee once approved a project of this kind. In doing so, it remarked that while most courts martial were no doubt conducted with fairness, yet "the committee has the proof that many cases have arisen to be accused in which this perfect service.

St. Paul want the news they must look to the accused in the list the news they function at the news they failur News for ta as this paper is the only one in St. Paul now being supplied with this perfect service.

"For a time the United Press and the Associated Press worked in concert, dividing the field and the profits: but, seeing the arm of auch an arrangement, the younger and better dispulsed and the profits: but, seeing the arm of auch an arrangement, the younger and better dispulsed profits: but, seeing the arm of auch arrangement, the younger and better dispulsed that withdrawal the Associated Press as question, however, whether the tended and the profits: but, seeing the arm of auch arrangement, the younger and better such an arrangement, the younger and better service.

For a time the United Press and the Associated Press worked in concert, dividing the ledd and the profits: but, see

people's paper. It has ever been the latter, because of its loyalty to the people, its opposition to fraud, and its uncompromising independence; and, now that it has the service of the United Press, and enjoys that advantage exclusively, the people will find it even more to their interest to peruse its columns. The readers of the Pauly News will find a marked improvement to-day and hereafter in its telegraphic news columns, and a decided superiority over those of its old-fashioned competitors. The reason for this is that this paper has secured absolute control of the United Press report in this city, which is sufficient guarantee that in future the Daily News will be in the front rank of the newsiest papers of the land. It will not take a very discriminating mind to detect this fact from day to day, as it will be too glaringly apparent."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DENIES IT. He Made No Bid for Weish Votes in the Effort to Defent Glads

SALEM. Mass., Oct. 9.-The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain declares that there is no truth whatever in the statement cabled to this country on Saturday that he made a bid during the ast session of Parliament for the votes of the last session of Parliament for the votes of the Weish members in order to defeat Mr. Gladstone and become Prime Minister himself. The Unionist leader of the House of Commons is to-day staying at the home of his father-inlaw. William C. Endicott, on Essex street, Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain came on from New York yesterday, arriving in Salem late last night. Their stay will last only to-day and fo-morrow, as they wish to see as much of the country as possible previous to Mr. Chamberlain's return to London in time for the opening of the autumn session of Parliament.

Latin Play by St. Francis Xavier Students St. Francis Xavier's students are going to present "The Captives" of Plautus in Latin at the opening of the new college theatre on The opening of the new coners theatre on Thursday evening. Mgr. Satolii will be the guest of honor, and he will occupy a raised seat in the centre of the first row of orchestrachairs. This play was produced by the students in 1830, and they intend to produce it in Chicago on Oct. 13. The Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor has been coaching the young men in Latin pronunciation and in elecution. A Barnacle's Song of the Cup.

Ole Johnnie Bull came o'er the sea Upon a hefty cutter; the way he thought that she c'u'd sall War jes tew fast tew utter.

Johnnie yeou'r a sailor bold Only Yanks are better, You done noble for the cup But yeou didn't get her

When fust that cutter entered port From off the western ocean We made it known tew all the arth She wasn't tew our notion And when we saw her in the dock

A cleanin' of her copper We 'lowed that she could travel some But know'd of one could step her. In course that flukey gave us pain,

The peaky sephyrs failed us.

An' with the ucky stant your got

Twar plain that your outsailed us. But sence that time-well, never minds

We won't repeat the story. The Vigliant is jes fogedd in With clouds and clouds of glory But Johnnie don't yeou give it up,

An' feich 'er bere-by jimps, you'll get A chance enough to try 'er

Johnnie yeen'r a sailor bold Only Yanks are better. Yeou done noble for the cup But yeou didn't get het. APPORTIONING CITY MONEY.

aissioner Buly Gets Stoo,000 Less

Than He Asked-Others Fore Better, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment ook up yesterday the various estimates made by the heads of departments for next year's expenses. The total estimated cost in round

numbers is \$38,000,000, and the Board has to divide this sum equitably. Of the total the expenditure of \$12,000,000 is fixed by law. This was got out of the way promptly and the other estimates were considered.

Michael T. Daly. Commissioner of Publis Works, wanted \$3,617,732, which is something more than \$500,000 over the appropriation Le had to spend last year. The Mayor's experience as Public Works Commissioner stood him in good stead, and he did a deal of figuring, with the result that nearly \$400,000 was charged off the estimate. The request for \$280,000 for maintaining the squeduct was cut to \$242. 850, boulevards and roads from \$102,000 to \$92,000, repairs to pipes and stopcocks from \$235,000 to \$215,000, payement repairing from \$462,000 to \$400,000, street and avenue

from \$462,000 to \$400,000, street and avenue repairing from \$493,000 to \$185,000, and sewers from \$133,000 to \$110,000. The total appropriations finally allowed were \$8244,880, against \$3,018,000 allowed hast year.

The Board of City Record got \$272,200, an increase of \$4,000.

The Park Board got \$1,144,455, which is \$48,000 more than it had last year and about \$250,000 less than it wanted. The amount deducted from the Board's estimate was \$100,000 from the amount asked for improvement to new parks, \$80,000 from the amount asked to maintain the present parks, \$25,000 from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Museum of Natural History got \$25,000, the Castle Garden Aquarlum \$20,500 for maintenance.

Castle Garden Aquarium \$20,000 for maintenance.

The Health Board wanted \$486,248 and got \$423,580. Of this \$50,000 is for Sanitary longer, \$30,000 for disposal of offal and \$240,000 for salaries. An item of \$25,000 for a new ambulance stable was cut out.

District Attorney Nicell wanted \$137,570, which included \$130,070 for salaries and \$31,550 for contingencies. He got all but \$5,600, which was cut off the salary account. This amount was for an increase in salaries. The Mayor said that no eslaries would be increased this year.

Comproller Myers got \$301,700 for salaries, \$5,080,217 for interest on the city deal, and \$1,336,426 for the redemption of city bonds.

The other estimates allowed by the Board before the meeting adjourned were:

For Mayor's office, \$28,000; Board of Aldermen, \$88.

The other estimates allowed by the load before the meeting adjourned were:

For Mayor's office, \$28,000; Board of Aldermen, \$88,000; Doignment, \$125,000; Law Department, \$200,000; Police courts, \$18,000; Civil district courts, \$200,000; Tax Department, \$128,220; Coroners, \$16,700; Commissioner of Accounts, \$12,500; Armilar Free Library, \$5,000; Children's Aid Society, \$70,000; Permale Gnardian Society, \$20,000; Heterew Orphan Asylum, \$78,000; Institution for instruction of heat Mates, \$25,500; New York Founding Hospital, \$272,145; Catholic Protectory, \$20,000; Healthitton for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, \$22,000; New York Juvenile Asylum, \$115,000; Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippied, \$50,176; Nursary and Child's Hospital, \$50,000; Home of Good Snepherd, \$20,000; Rochted's Fold Protestant Episcopal Church, \$20,000; Middletown State Homeophic, \$70,000; Health of the Court of the

MONITOR BUMPS INTO A TUG.

The Miantonomoh's Anchor Rips Open the Hall of the William Alexander. The short voyage of the monitor Miantone-

moh from her North River anchorage to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon was made eventful by a collision with the 65-foot tug William Alexander. The monitor knocked a hole in the port side of the tug's hull, and made Capt. Van Name, the tug's owner, hustle to save her from going down in midstream. The tug started at 2:30 o'clock from its pler, just above the ferry house in Hoboken, to cross

to the foot of Adams street, Brooklyn. The engineer and the Captain's brother were aboard. The Miantonomoh was astern of the tug when the latter reached midstream. Capt. Van Name says that the river ahead of him was crowded with boats, and he had all his attention taken by them. When just below the ferryhouse the tug gave

a list to starboard and he heard a dull crash on the port side. He looked around and saw the

a list to starboard and he heard a dull crash on the port side. He looked around and saw the monitor right alongside. Her anchor, which projected from her starboard deck, was grinding against the tug's hull. Capt. Van Name didn't know how serious the injury was at that time. He saw an officer standing on the monitor's bridge surveying the tug with apparent indifference. Just then the tug's engineerran out on the deck.

"She's knocked a hole in us." he cried, water began to pour into the hold that had been ripped up by the monitor's anchor. A revenue cutter that was accompanying the monitor ran up alongside the tug and threw her a hawser, and began to pull her ashore. The tug put on steam and raced her machinery. When she got a hundred feet from the Hoboken flats at the foot of Fourth street the tug Daylight took the cutter's place as a tow, and ran the fast-sinking boat on the mud. A crowd of excited spectators watched the tugs from the shore. The tug listed more and more to the starboard in making for the flats, and it looked at one time as if she would go under before she reached the flats. She was bear hed alongside a swimming bath.

"The monitor had no business crowding me," Capt. Van Name said after the collision." It seemed to me just like n bit of malicious carelessness. It doesn't seem possible that she couldn't have avoided it. A Brooklyn man had chartered the tug to go to Stamford and I am out that job. A fellow don't want to run up against the Government, but the Government will have to pay the damage."

On board the Miantonomoh no information could be obtained.

"I have nothing to say about it until the matter is investigated through the proper

"I have nothing to say about it until the matter is investigated through the proper source," her commander said.

THE FAIRCHILD COMMISSION. lecretary Carlinle's Reply to Senator Chand-WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.- The Secretary of the

Treasury sent to the Senate a personal reply to the resolution of Mr. Chandler, in which he asked for information concerning the authority for the appointment of the members of the so-called Fairchild Commission, now investigating the New York Custom House, the names of the members of that Commission. and certain other data set forth in the resolution. In his reply the Secretary says:

"I have the honor to state that on the 8th of May last I appointed the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, the Hon, Daniel Magone, the Hon, Poindexter Dunn, and on the 23d of the same month Wallace Macfarlane, Esq., as special month Wallace Macfarlane, Esq., as special employees of this department, with instructions to investigate certain alleged frauds upon the customs revenue at the port of New York and all the methods and conduct of business of the New York Custom House. The compensation of each of these gentlemen was fixed at \$10 a day and actual necessary expenditures not to and including June 30, 1893, and since that date \$25 per day and actual necessary expenses. I have acted in the premises under the authority of a provision of the act of March 3, 1874, which is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is barely. 5. Acres, which is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is bright authorized to expend, out of the appropriations of a collecting the revenue from custom, such a mount at he may deem necessary, not exceeding 510 days for annum, for the detection and prevention of tracks upon the customs revenue.

A Latin-American Exhibition Here.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.-W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and W. F. Curtis, late director of the Bureau of American Republics, have organized the Pan-American Company to give a permanent Latin-American Company to give a permanon Latin-American commercial exhibit in New York city. The company proposes to begin busi-ness shortly after the close of the World's fair, and has leased the six-story Goolet hudding. Lexington avenue and Forty-third street. New York. The object of the company is to pro-mote trade between the United States and foreign countries.

Found the Source of the Mackensie River. Tononto, Oct. 9 .- R. G. McConnell, who was sent by the Ottawa Government on an exploring expedition in the Mackenzie liver district has arrived at Vancouver, and reports that he has discovered the source of the Mackenist River to be a lake at the head of the Finder? River, and that gold was found by him in abundance for 250 miles along the Finder? Biver.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The Treasury gold reserve has decreased to \$88,338,000, a loss since Oct. 1 of \$5,243,000. The currency has creased to \$17.840,000, a gain since (ct.) of \$4.553,000. Those figures mean that the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 has been invaded y nearly \$124,000,000. This condition, it is said, is largely due to demands from the last.

The Gold Reserve Becreasing.

A Whole Strauded by the Gulf Storm From the New Ocloses Times Democra

Yesterday a young whale sixteen feet leng and weighing about 3.050 pounds was found washed high and dry on the reef half a mile west of the West Jetty light. It was alive and attracted many visitors from the village. It was killed and parties are now getting the cit